Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post
AND BULLETIN;
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Bulletin, No. 300. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 3, 1833. Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 627.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 12 HUDSON'S ALLEY,
A few doors South of 113 Chesnut street.
TERMS—Two dollars per annum, payable by the end of the year.
$ 2 00, if paid in advance.
$ 2 50, if not paid during the year.
$ 1 25, for six months.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher, until arrearages are paid.
Agents for the Saturday Evening Post—
South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, Benjamin Lundy, Charleston, S. C.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.

Hark! what wild shouts fill the air,
Along the plains of Russia afar!
'Tis the fierce triumph of despair—
It tells of death—and earth—and heaven.
Rising along the sky afar!
And through the streets, that awful cry
Proclaims the fearful work is nigh,
The blow is struck for victory!

And see! a hand flies o'er light
Setting on fire one cottage and then tower,
Gliding the darkness of the night,
As fiercely onward spreads its power.
Onward the wild excitement leads!
It wafts destruction far and wide,
Reducing in the silver streams,
And flashing o'er the frozen tide.

Around the lurid glare of the Czar,
In spectre forms it fearfully twines
Its bold ruin, and for
Its light through Russia's frozen climes,
Revealing, o'er the wintery plain,
Napoleon's sad emotions hid;
His honor flashing with disdain,
Though hopeless adversity crushing.

The conqueror, seated in his car,
As onward rolled his murderous wheels,
Surveyed the blazing lights afar,
And marked, through reflected flames, Gods:
He saw his cherished hopes dashed down,
And high in heaven, unfurled—
No more is Russia's golden crown
Within the grasping of his hand.

Never that morning the Czar
Shall ope her huge and ponderous gate,
And welcome from accursed war:
Oh, the imperial mansion!
No trophies will he homeward bring,
Nor memorials of lasting fame;
The crown of Russia's warrior king
Will never deck his splendid train.

The conqueror of many a throne,
The idol of fearful Destruction,
Though all he views is now his own,
Reads his doom in the blazing glance.
Though he has felt the tropic sun,
And fiercely braved the northern snow,
He sees his warrior host,
In this, stern destiny's first blow,

Sullenly the wild flames unconsulted,
A hard victory sought,
Till round the Kremlin walls it rolled
Its huge devouring flame of light—
For days it had blazed on the plains,
And seemed delighted there to dwell;
At last upon the hoary ground
It teetered—and the Kremlin fell!

As long as he could do his eye
Upon the lofty and mighty fane,
Would he, Napoleon, deign to fly?
Though torn and fire, and o'er the air
Consuming flames around him spread,
The earth—and heaven his canopy—
Did not all by the flames of ambrown,
The conqueror leave?
The unthreatened hero turned his car
Upon the lofty scene,
And sought in other realms afar,
New glories for his conquering hand.

OMEGA.

The following interesting article, illustrating a beautiful plate in the BOOK OF NATURE, is taken from the third number of that work.

Great African White Ant.

(Termite. Termes Bellicosa, LOUD.)

Smeathman has given the best account of the habits and instincts of these extraordinary insects; they are so singular that they cannot fail to be interesting to the reader. The observations have been written respecting the various tribes of ants, and the curious reader is referred to those of Huber and Latreille; we can only give a few samples of an industry that has become proverbial, and of instincts that have been considered by no dunce to our own species. Love and courage, patience and perseverance, almost all the higher virtues, are exemplified in the most ordinary springs of action in the ant.

The species of the genus Termes Linnæus as the greatest plagues of both ladies and, indeed, between the buttoning and unbuttoning of household stuff and merchandize; these they totally destroy, if their progress be not timely stopped. A person residing in the equinoctial regions, although not indued by curiosity, must be very fortunate if the safety of his property do not compel him to observe their habits.

"When they first attack a house," says Kirby, "into houses or warehouses, nothing less hard than metal is sufficient to withstand their fury. Their favorite food, however, is wood; and so infinite is the multitude of assailants, and such the excellence of their jaws, that in a few months only of a spacious apartment is often destroyed by them in a night. Outwardly, every thing appears as if untouched; for these very depredators—and this is what constitutes the greatness of their cruelty—carry on all their operations by day or mine, destroying first the inside of solid timber, and never touching the outside or thin outside, until first they have concealed it and their own persons with a coat of clay."

An engineer, having returned from surveying the country, found, on entering a tent, that his papers, which he had left on a table, were almost entirely destroyed by white ants, or critters, but his papers also, and the tent, were a mummery. Some of the sheets not a bit left of an inch square. The black lead of his pencil was consumed, and the papers were not entirely cut to pieces and carried away, but appeared as if moth-eaten, there being scarcely a piece as large as a fifpenny piece left of any of the small holes; and it was further remarkable, that some silver coin, which was in a bag, together with a number of black specks on it, caused by something so corrosive that they could not be rubbed off, even with a knife. "One night," says Kemper, "in a few hours, they pierced one foot of the table, having begun at the bottom, and never carried their work across it, and thus down, through the whole. In a few days more it would be stopped. A seven months' siege has saved them from any damage to the papers that remained.

The destruction of these insects is perhaps, one of the most efficient means of checking the pernicious increase of vegetables within the tropics; no large animal could effect it in months what a few white ants execute in a night. The largest trees, which falling, would wedge, and render the air pestiferous, are soon completely prostrated, and their substance is to be recognized. Not only is the air freed from the corrupting principle, but the soil destroyed by the shade of these bulky giants of the vegetable world; more than compensated.

The chief species of this genus resemble each other in form, in their manner of living, and in their habits; they build their nests as much as birds in the manner of building their habitations, and in the materials used, which are those of which they compose them.

Some build on the surface of the ground, or partly in it and partly beneath, and some on the stems or branches of trees, sometimes abut sil a yard in height.

Their societies consist of five different descriptions of individuals.

Workers, or larvæ, answering to the neuters of bees. These constitute the most numerous division of the community; they construct the nest, and take charge of the young until the latter are capable of providing for themselves.

Nymphs, or pupæ; which differ nothing from the larvæ, except in possessing the rudiments of the wings.

Neuters; which are known by their large heads, armed with very long mandibles. These exceed the labourers more in bulk, and are in numerical proportion to them as one of 8 to 100—They are the soldiers of the community.

A male and female arrived at their full state of perfection. Each community contains but one of each of these, and when by accident a king and queen they are exempt from all the services of the community, and pay no tribute. When first discovered from the pupa, they have four wings; but, like the ants, they soon cast off these members. They are known from the kind by the shape, and manners, by their having two large eyes.

"In the form," says Smeathman, "the animal seems abroad, during the time of the first transmigration, which at the latter end of the dry season produces the approach of the ensuing rains, and seldom waits for a second shower to make its exit, as is generally the case, happen in the night, and before sunrise or after."

The quantities that are to be found next morning, all over the surface of the earth, but particularly in the waters, is astonishing.

"On the following morning, however, they are to be seen running upon the ground in search of each other. From one of the most active, industrious, and ingenious species, the most fierce and implacable little animals in the world, they are soon become the most innocent, inactive, and cowardly; never making the least resistance to the swallow after."

The ants are to be seen on every side in infinite numbers, dragging to their different nests these unusual victims to the lawless maurauder; it is wonderful that a pair should ever escape so many enemies, and that a few should not, some, however, do in fact escape, and being fitted by some of the labouring insects that are continually passing to and fro upon the face of the ground, under their covered galleries, they are elected kings and queens, and become the parents of those who have not the good luck to be so preserved, created by nature, and most probably in the course of the following day.

The little industrious creatures immediately inclose the new elected royalties in a wall or cage of clay, suitable to their size, into which at first they have but one entrance, which is soon enough for the workers and the soldiers to go in and out.

About this time a most extraordinary change begins to take place in the queen, to which nothing similar is to be observed in the male, except in the different species of the carcus tribe. The abdomen, however, in the female, begins, and in length acquires such an enormous size, that an old queen will have it increased to an extent which equals fifteen hundred times the bulk of the rest of her body, and twenty or thirty thousand times that of the head and thorax.

The skin between the segments is distended in every direction; and at last the segments are removed to the distance of half an inch from each other, though at first the length of the whole abdomen is not half an inch; they preserve their dark brown colour, and the upper part of the abdomen is marked with a regular series of brown spots on the dorsal line. The ventral part of the abdomen; while the intervals between them are covered with a pale, delicate, transparent skin, and appear of a dusky colour; a little shaded by the dark line of the intestines, and watery fluid seen through the transparent skin.

The abdomen is then of an irregular oblong shape, being contracted by the anterior and last segment, and is become one vast matrix full of eggs, which, from the circumvolutions through an innumerable series of membranous vessels. This singular matrix is not more remarkable for its amazing extension than for its regular vital motion, which resembles the undulation of the waves of a gentle stream, and continues in apparent effort on the part of the animal; so that there is a constant protrusion of eggs, to the amount, as Smeathman computed, of sixty instant in the case of an old queen, of sixty in a minute, or eighty thousand and upwards in twenty-four hours.

These eggs are instantly removed by her attendants, of which a sufficient number is always found waiting in the adjacent chambers, and carried to the nursery, which, in a large nest, will be four or five feet distant, in a direct line, and consequently much farther by the labyrinthine passages which conduct to them.

These nurseries are usually toward hills by natives, as well as strangers, from their peculiar shape and appearance, which renders it conical, generally resemble the form of a sugar-loaf; they rise about ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, and are from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter.

The bulk of the terme's building, being proportionate to twenty-four feet of human building, would require, as Smeathman has computed, must be proportionate to twelve times twenty-four, or two hundred and eighty-eight feet, of the latter proportion; and this is not one thirty-hundredth part, in fact, in point of labour, equalled by the human species, even in the course of a hundred and eighty-eight feet; but, as the ant-hills are ten feet high, it is evident that human beings would require to produce a work equal to three hundred and eighty feet in height, to compete with the labour of their fellow insects. Their dwelling is of the most wonderful construction, and the number of the inhabitants is beyond calculation. The under bodies of the labourers are the principal mason-like instrument of their mortal enemies, and makes it necessary for them thus to conceal themselves.

Fig. 1, represents the labourers, less than a quarter of an inch in length; the heads and mandible jaws are examined, and its immense industry and activity are considered, the effects resulting from the latter are truly astonishing; the mandibles scarcely excite surprise.

Fig. 2, are the soldiers, with the huge head armed with jaws.

Fig. 3, the nymph, which after losing its wings never increases in bulk.

Fig. 4, the males.

Fig. 5, the perfect females, or queens, represented on branches, to show the entire figures.

Fig. 6, nests.

On attempting to knock off the top of one of these nests, it is found to be very tough, and as if it to reconnoitre; he is followed by two or three others, and to them succeed a large body, prior to the attack. The latter then form a solid many hundreds of the attendants, besides the royal pair. These fateful subjects never attempt to escape, but remain in the ball destroyed.

"If," says Huber, "the ant denizens of beholding, and trying to devour the enemy, for we must visit the forests in which the wood-ant (*Formica rufa*) establishes its dominion over every insect in its vicinity. We shall there see populous and rival cities, and regular military expeditions, in which the ants, like the ancient Parthians from a centre, frequented by an immense number of combatants of the same species, for they are naturally enemies, and jealous of encroachment. The battle is at large enough to hold

pinnas in every circle, we are forced to exclaim: with the philosopher of old, "O homines! O tempora!! O mores!!!" As we are called into existence for the happiness of man, was this treatment expected?" All was and without her man himself was surrounded. Yes, how beautiful has the poet expressed it—

"The world was sad! the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled."

What could have been expected, but that her situation would have called forth the sympathy of her husband? But no! For ages has she been regarded, not as the companion, but as the slave of his lust and oppression. Compelled in some countries to toil with unceasing ardor in the field, whilst her husband, her lord, her master dissipated away in poverty and neglect. But with all this cruelty, she still exclaims—

"Alas, with all the frailty I have thee still."

Unceasing in her love, unscrupulous in her morals, charitable in her affectionate love, a friend and comforter, at home a source of pleasure and delightsome—what more can adorn the genius of Mexico:

"Oh, woman! whose form and whose soul
Are the spell and the light of all we pursue!
Whether soothed in the temple, or chilled at the tomb,
If woman be there, there is happiness still."

Y. S. R.

The editors of the Lowell Journal are getting fruitions of dry days.

Why is the combination of letters in the word "Queen" like a certain article of furniture? Because they are the initials of the name of the lovely creature who presides over the throne of Great Britain.

Why is the letter a the most unsocial of the whole? Because it is the only one that is never found in company with its friends, the other letters, but always stands alone.

Why is the letter a like a married man? Because it makes two ones.

Why is the letter a like a good liver? Because it makes a good living.

Why is the letter a like a bad liver? Because it makes a bad living.

Why is the letter a like a lover? Because it is the first thing in courting.

Why is the letter a like a fiddle? Because it is the first thing in music.

Why is the letter a like a cat? Because it is the first thing in mischief.

Why is the letter a like a dog? Because it is the first thing in a muss.

Why is the letter a like a bee? Because it is the first thing in honey.

Why is the letter a like a fool? Because it is the first thing in folly.

Why is the letter a like a knave? Because it is the first thing in roguery.

Why is the letter a like a miser? Because it is the first thing in money.

Why is the letter a like a spendthrift? Because it is the first thing in prodigality.

Why is the letter a like a drunkard? Because it is the first thing in liquor.

Why is the letter a like a gambler? Because it is the first thing in luck.

Why is the letter a like a thief? Because it is the first thing in stealing.

Why is the letter a like a liar? Because it is the first thing in lying.

Why is the letter a like a murderer? Because it is the first thing in killing.

Why is the letter a like a hypocrite? Because it is the first thing in cant.

Why is the letter a like a Christian? Because it is the first thing in heaven.

Why is the letter a like a sinner? Because it is the first thing in hell.

Why is the letter a like a devil? Because it is the first thing in mischief.

Why is the letter a like a God? Because it is the first thing in the universe.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

DOMESTIC AFFLICTION.—A respectable clergyman of Exeter, who has for some years past laboured under both mental and pecuniary difficulties, from the infirmities of an unprincipled and abandoned son, buried his cup of bitterness sealed with a tear, in a pious manner so exceedingly painful, as to remember rather the anguish of some work of fiction, than the real calamities of private life. His son was tried at the late Summer assizes, at which he was convicted of felony, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years. His mother left Exeter a few days after the sentence, to take her last Christian farewell of the boy, who had, for a long time past, occasioned every moment of her life the severest pangs. The separation took place, and the day following was placed beyond the power of grieving over his transgressions. Again, for the last time, the father, summoned by the repeated demands on his finances by the long continued absence of his son, and his son, was ushered into after the departure of his wife, and the intelligence of her death was communicated to him.

A few friends, commiserating his unfortunate condition, raised a subscription to pay off his elaborate creditors, and the worthy, but unfortunate clergyman was allowed to depart for Plymouth, and pay the last mournful obsequies over his broken hearted partner.—*Manchester paper.*

BROTHERLY LOVE.—Don Miguel lately visited his estate before Oporto, and at the same time along the lines, was unable to his dear brother, Don Pedro—the very moment he arrived, the latter ordered a cocked their respective tomahawks to their eyes, and waved each other, "Be two enemies to the last!" on Don Pedro's getting down his guns, he remarked to Don John Molly Hall, "Brother, we have had no alteration in the scamp," and we have heard from good quarters that, by 8 o'clock precisely, we accurately did their fraternal knowledge and feelings exemplified, that Miguel, on receiving intelligence of his brother's sing, exclaimed, "He has the same scheming vagabond countenance he ever had."

The following fact, which is perfectly well attested, affords a remarkable proof of the strong natural affection of females for their infant progeny:—A young robin redbreast, a cock's nest at Castlemilk, near Glasgow, of two young ones. One he carried off, and when it was brought to Patrokill, a place fully six miles distant, where they were not in the habit of seeing any of the species. At day break, next morning, at least a dozen of robins were perched upon the roof of the house, and, after even being there a considerable time, making a great noise, and expressing their sorrow most audibly, they departed, one of their number, very probably the parent bird, went into the house by the window, and after a search was accompanied by the two young ones, the one blind the other. The young birds could by no means be induced to eat, the birds first took charge of one of the young birds, which was soon to be away and to the care of Castlemilk—sometime the other young crow remained in charge of it when the parent birds went out for food. In about two hours, the two bird birds returned, when it also was carried off, and the whole of the birds left the place, and was like its brother or sister—removed to the parent nest with a great deal of noise and bustle.

TRAITS OF NATURE.—A curious incident of a woman is related in the annals of Hungarian history. Her husband was at the Red Lion Inn, Hungerford, and was called back. It is gross to the words of a gentleman who lodged at the inn "Coming into the inn yard," says he, "my cloak was over my shoulder, the leg of my boot half of his right hand, and while we were examining the injury, Rada was evidently a concerned spectator of her, she mounted the box of the coach and the manger with my horse, Rada not only viewed him, but brought him home, fed, and groomed him with particular and repeated marked kindness. I observed it to her mother, who told me that Rada had brought up with a dog, and that the affection between them was mutual, and I do not recollect to have had witnesses of their many reciprocal acts of kindness. Rada's own dog after a while died, and Rada for a long the long time he was confined, Rada waited upon him with the greatest assiduity, sitting by his bed by her self him alone. One night, by accident, the candle door and burnt down, and Rada, the favourite of the company of his friend for the whole night, but the other friend in the room who was not half so well aware, that had it not been opened in another hour, Rada would have smoke her own parents. Rada hardly condemned this account, and mentioned several other acts of kindness performed by Rada to her self in general, but particularly to injured or wounded sons."—*Rochester Envoy on Rochester.*

We learn from the London Atlas, that an ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been invented by young Master Benjamin Bramwell, the son of a Bow Street officer. It affords the important advantages of fixing the gaze of the wearer, who will go without the danger of the much genuine expedition than usual, and with perfect security against pickpockets. Experience has proved that England since his arrival, and have completely succeeded. Another agency to form the principal study of the young Frenchman, is that of the Police, and Municipalities, as his earliest years.

Two boys were recently arrested in London, on suspicion of being concerned in the adhesion of tea, a system of swindling now extensively practised in that metropolis. Many persons, recently from immigration, that they were employed to gather rice seeds, and black seed which grows wild in the vicinity of Camberwell, for which they received a penny a pound. Prudence was soon exercised on the great numbers of poor persons are daily employed at that business. The leaves are gathered in the fields by the boys, who mix with imported teas, and sell the whole as genuine.

CRIMINAL LAW OF ENGLAND.—We take the annexed paragraphs from a London paper of June 29th.

Andrew Bergin, a child of nine years old, known as one of the most pronounced among the forty thieves of the Whitechapel district, was charged, at the Middlesex sessions, on Monday, with two misdemeanors. He was found guilty, and was sentenced to a fine of £2 12s. out of a house at Whitechapel.

On the same day, another boy, eleven years of age, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a month, and whipped for robbing a boy in the street of some books belonging to his father. The boy was accompanied in the court with considerable ingenuity, and was said to be the most clever pocket picker in the district, and well known at the bar. The march of intellect, with a vengeance!

Before the Court of Exchequer, London, a suit was recently brought by a Mrs. Emanuel, upwards of seventy years of age, to recover the sum of £1,000, part of the sum of £20,000 left her as a legacy. The defendant in his answer to the bill stated that he had received the money, but was keeping it to defray the expenses of his mother's funeral, when she should die. Decision in favour of the plaintiff.

THE EARL OF CATHCART AND JAMES IV.—Upon the accession of James IV. to the throne, the Earl of Cathcart received the penalty of robbery and forfeiture, for revenging an ancient feud. On the occasion of the marriage of the latter monarch, attended by three hundred young warriors, arrayed in green, he presented himself at the Earl's castle, and demanded in money. The mark of attachment was so agreeable to the sanguinary nature of the king, that he remained sixty to the Earl and his followers. The parchment on which the new grant was inscribed is said to be still preserved in the archives of the Earls of Cathcart, and is considered one of the most curious in Europe. It is set out in a form hand, as no other parchment could be found in the house of Cathcart. The Earl's castle was provided to a man in the battle of Flodden; since which period, it has been the property of the Cathcarts to wear green, or cross the field in large mourning bonnets. Cadzow Castle, the ancient seat of the Hamiltons, is one of the work on which the clansman advanced into Scotland.—*Edinburgh Literary Gazette.*

EXTINCTION OF FLAME.—It is of importance to observe that flame, by a strictland law, ever tends upwards. Attention to this circumstance might be the means of preventing many a fatal issue when females clothes accidentally take fire. Let the individual be instantly thrown down on the floor, and the flames are in the direction of the wind. A few moments in such a position are so many moments of imminent peril, which in general almost certainly fatal, if the individual endeavours to make an escape by the door-way, for the current of air fosters energy and power to the devouring element.

S. P. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, August 3.

NOTEWORTHY OCCURRENCE.—*Mr. Charles Martin* Baker, by profession carpenter, left the city on the 13th ult. in the 3 o'clock boat on a visit to Baltimore, intending to return on the second Monday. He was accompanied by a young man named Wilkins, who had been employed by Mr. Baker, and who left in the same boat. Baker since the afternoon of Sunday the 14th ult. has been at Mr. Wright's, and left on Sunday afternoon at Belmeinver's Hotel, and left word for Mrs. Baker that he would be home in the evening, or that he would meet him (Wilkins) on the road. Mrs. Baker left the city in search of her husband, but neither of his presence.—It is supposed that Mr. Baker has been murdered by Wilkins, and it is understood that he may have been murdered, or that some fatal accident has befallen him. Every exertion consisting him will be most thankfully received by his distressed family.—*Philadelphia.—Mr. Baker is a native of Marshfield, Massachusetts.*

A horrible attempt to murder two females, was made on Sunday morning, by a man named John Hall, formerly residing in Franklin Place, near Chestnut street. He was arrested immediately after his desperate act, and taken before Aldermen Hodger. Here it appeared in evidence that Haggerty had been married to one of the wife and another female with a fork. Mrs. Haggerty was found in a bare room nearly covered with blood on the side, face, and head. The injuries received by the other female, it is hoped, are not very severe, but that neither of the females are mortally wounded. It was also proved that Haggerty and Hall on Saturday night had been knocked down with a club. When secured and in the watch house, Hall was covered with gore and blood, and he bemoaned a horrible sight. It is generally believed that Haggerty committed the deed in a fit of insanity, but that he was intoxicated, but this is generally denied. Insanity is presumed to have been the cause.

On last Monday night a man was taken to the watch-house, with his clothes completely saturated with blood, which was seven wound in his head. The Lieutenant of the watch dressed the wound, and found it to be a cut of about two inches in length, the next morning the floor was streaming in blood from the wounded man's head. He was taken to the rock-hills by his wife, with which in bed, during the night, supposed to have been in a state of delirium, of putting an end to his existence. He was sent to the Alms-House.

The indictment borne with which the dead, but especially the victims of the cholera, are borne to the grave is a most melancholy one. It is a sad thing to die in a low being, in whom his not existes but dormant or passive, it is a sad thing to die in a low state of mind. The following fact so curred on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, will illustrate what is supposed, that it furnishes only one of the many instances of premature interment. A man died at Cumberland, Easton on the 27th of June, 1832, was attended on the 29th of June, and buried on the 30th, at 5 o'clock the next morning, was, to all appearance, dead. In the long and solemn procession of funerals, and taken to the burial place. Here, to the coffin by being let down into the grave, it fell with a violent shock. The dense suspension of the fact, indicted the people to remove the coffin, when the lid was found to be open, and Mr. He was removed, and is now in the borough of Easton, Pa. alive and well.

WALDO SEARS PERSON.—On the 1st of July, 1832, the number of prisoners confined in the jail of Boston amounted to 277. In 1831, on the 1st July, 185; 1830, July 1st, 245; and on the 1st July, 1829, 300. The decrease is truly remarkable. We learn that the New County Prisoners, now in use, are not full to the number of cells, and it is proposed to remove the prisoners from Walnut street to that place, about the first of the present month.—*Com. Herald.*

On the 13th inst. the trial of Antoine Le Blanc, for the murder of the Sayre family, will take place at a court to be held in New York, on a charge of having murdered the family in the most horrible circumstances, which took place some sixty years ago. The trial will be a most singular one, and will excite much interest.

A cable, which was brought up on Thursday evening, to the police office in New York, on a charge of having committed a forgery, was discharged on examination, which was given her, among other things, that she had been married to a man by the name of Robert, in the year 1830, and that he had since changed with the murder; for which he is to be tried at the August term.

The Rev. Mr. Hawks, Rector of Monsieur DeCrevier, Lieut. de Vaisseau, Bloom days from Yvetot, Normandy, in 1831 to Rochester, in 1832, 3 months, She reports the yellow fever and cholera as raging with violence in Yvetot.

The consulting physicians of the board of health of New Orleans report that there have been reported 1,000 cases of cholera in that place, forty-eight only have died of that disease.

A WHALE CROUET.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says:—We understand a Gloucester fishing vessel, on Wednesday last, fell in with a whale on the north part, having, as part of her fare, a whale forty feet in length.

The President of the United States left Washington City on the 1st inst. for Philadelphia, in the steamboat the Rip-Raps, the fortified artificial island near old Point Comfort.

It is stated that a canal is about to be constructed from the Penobscot, at Bangor, to Passaw Pond, about 30 miles, which will open a communication with the Atlantic ocean, by this navigable way for vessels of 200 tons.

VALUABLE MACHINE.—A "curious contrivance" somewhere (we do not know where) has been invented for curious on any given subject. It is only to throw in the question, and the machine will give the answer in a speech. He "calculates" on vending a good number of these machines, and if he does, he will have to work at a mill for grinding quaint pebbles into mill stones.

A young man by the name of Elijah Knox was killed and a lad named Hamilton severely injured, on Saturday, the 28th ult. by the falling of a tree. The particulars are not at hand.

The property of one hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of four prisoners, who made their escape from the jail in Cincinnati, on the night of the 23d inst. by sawing out a part of the ceiling, and working their way through the roof.

The cholera prevails moderately in the vicinity of Lebanon, Ohio. Forty-seven persons have died in that place, and eight died cases from the 5th to the 11th ult.

We learn from the Lunenburgh Virginian, that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared among the negroes in Cumberland county.

Public opinion, in England, does not remain the same as when we were last there. Reform is now a thing of the past, five hundred and eighty-three persons received the appointment of Lords, and consequently the House is enlarged. This is proof positive that the laws which regulate the taking away of life, are almost nominal.

Thirty four persons from Massachusetts, and the second of Amos Kendall, has been appointed by the Post Master General, to a clerkship in the Post Office, previous to the removal of the public funds from the pet banks, commencing on the 1st of August, 1832, in the New York, who has relinquished his voyage after the unfortunate occurrence.

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The New York Enquirer says, that Gov. Cass will not, under any circumstances, consent to be a candidate for the Presidency, and that he thinks, however, that the Presidency is an office "neither to be sought for nor declined."

A man named Shortsworth was killed on Saturday, in Roxbury, Mass, by the blasting of a rock. He was at work on the rock, and had gone to the spot to see how the fuse was burning. Before he could retreat, the explosion took place, and put an end to his existence.

A man named Beckner was drowned in the Delaware, on Wednesday week, in an attempt to find the river. He was in a state of intoxication.

ANTHRACITE AGAINST PEATS.—The Medical Journal of Hartford, published at Berlin, states that Berlinites is a preservative against fever. The effect was first discovered at Lenox, and has since been confirmed by repeated experiments.

The heat during the last week at Cincinnati was so strong on several occasions as nearly to reach the boiling point. The nights are represented as perfectly intolerable, and prostrating of sleep. The thermometer continued to vary from 80 to 97 degrees, according to situation. A change was expected.

It is said by a gentleman from the State of Ohio, who had every opportunity and anxiety to be correctly informed on the subject, that the emigrants from that State, during the last years, were possessed of money to the amount of more than one million of dollars. A few years since, of such emigration, and this will be one of the most valuable accessions to the States of the Union.

The dwelling house of Mr Charles Bowdle, situate in Prince George county, Maryland, was struck by lightning, on Thursday week, and entirely consumed.

The New Orleans Advertiser, of the 11th inst. says: "We understand that the number of deaths of persons thousand dollars have been received in this city since the 1st January, 1832, for the cholera.

The correspondence ends for the present between the city of New York, by the Corporation, for the same purpose, on the 1st May last, amounted to $1,245,787 50 cents.

In the week ending the 28th inst. there were received at the New York Post office, by the mails, 16,000 letters, containing 20,000 single letters, and 4,000 newspapers.

On Thursday, 19th inst. Eli Mahie, son of Mr. Levi Mahie, of N. Y. in the 19th year of his age, was killed by the upsetting of a load of hay. He was engaged in loading hay on a cart, and was standing on the top of the load when it upset, and fell to the ground, when the load fell upon him, and crushed him to death.

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Mr. Mahie was a young man of much promise, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole community in the neighbourhood.

A young man, named John H. Kemble, about 23 years of age, a native of Vermont, and recently from Utica, was drowned in the Delaware, at Trenton, (N. J.) on the 24th ult. Mr. Hamilton Kemble, of Trenton, (Pa.) on the 24th ult. Mr. H. B. Kemble, with another young man, went into the water, and both swam, supposed to have been taken off by a cramp.

Mr. Thomas Kane, a respectable builder, residing in New York, shot himself in the abdomen with a pistol, on Wednesday night, in a fit of insanity, and in consequence of pecuniary difficulties, but not mortally wounded. He is in a state of delirium, and his circumstances were quite comfortable. The jury's verdict was death by suicide.

On Wednesday afternoon a little boy about seven years of age was drowned in the canal basin at Albany. The mother, perceiving its situation, ran to its assistance, and succeeded in getting it out, when it unfortunately slipped from her grasp and was lost.

It will be recollected that, some time in last May, a serious affray occurred on the occasion of a militia muster at Leighton, Ala. in which a young man named Ballet was murdered. On Friday, a man named Morland Brady, was arrested in that county, and committed to jail, charged with the murder; for which he is to be tried at the August term.

The Rev. Mr. Hawks, Rector of Monsieur DeCrevier, Lieut. de Vaisseau, Bloom days from Yvetot, Normandy, in 1831 to Rochester, in 1832, 3 months, She reports the yellow fever and cholera as raging with violence in Yvetot.

The consulting physicians of the board of health of New Orleans report that there have been reported 1,000 cases of cholera in that place, forty-eight only have died of that disease.

A WHALE CROUET.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says:—We understand a Gloucester fishing vessel, on Wednesday last, fell in with a whale on the north part, having, as part of her fare, a whale forty feet in length.

The President of the United States left Washington City on the 1st inst. for Philadelphia, in the steamboat the Rip-Raps, the fortified artificial island near old Point Comfort.

It is stated that a canal is about to be constructed from the Penobscot, at Bangor, to Passaw Pond, about 30 miles, which will open a communication with the Atlantic ocean, by this navigable way for vessels of 200 tons.

VALUABLE MACHINE.—A "curious contrivance" somewhere (we do not know where) has been invented for curious on any given subject. It is only to throw in the question, and the machine will give the answer in a speech. He "calculates" on vending a good number of these machines, and if he does, he will have to work at a mill for grinding quaint pebbles into mill stones.

A young man by the name of Elijah Knox was killed and a lad named Hamilton severely injured, on Saturday, the 28th ult. by the falling of a tree. The particulars are not at hand.

The property of one hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of four prisoners, who made their escape from the jail in Cincinnati, on the night of the 23d inst. by sawing out a part of the ceiling, and working their way through the roof.

The cholera prevails moderately in the vicinity of Lebanon, Ohio. Forty-seven persons have died in that place, and eight died cases from the 5th to the 11th ult.

We learn from the Lunenburgh Virginian, that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared among the negroes in Cumberland county.

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LLOOF AFTER TEEK.—There is at present standing in the Broad Quay, Bristol, a tree which, in the year 1735, remarkable for its age, size, and fruitfulness. The tree is now in a state of decay, and has ceased from spreading, and larger the circumference of the trunk, which, from 20 feet from the ground, is 40 feet. At about feet from the ground it spreads into two branches, one of which is now lost by accumulation. These, as they spread, the larger into three, the smaller into two branches, each of which equals an ordinary apple tree in size. Its crown with its branches a space of ground thirty-nine paces in diameter. In its most favorable days it bore seventy-six bushels of apples, for winter use, and not many years since, the fruit made one hundred cakes, besides thirty bushels for the sailor. Its ancestor was a pear tree one hundred years. It still is quite productive and sound, the upper and lower branches bear sparingly. The fruit is of a middling size, and not excellent, but keeps well all winter.—*Trav. Mag.*

Epitome of the Times.

QUARTER TRIAL.

TREMONT, Monday evening, July 23.

To the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The Court of Appeals met this morning, but in consequence of the absence of two or three of the Judges, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon. At three o'clock, P. M. the Court met, and Mr. G. D. Wall opened the case on behalf of those called Patriots. Mr. Wall made a happy, gentlemanly and in his preliminary remarks cautioned the Court against the influence of the many misstatements that have been published by one party, while the statements of the other party have not been published, as the imperfect edition was not finished. He hoped this statement would be considered, by the Court, as no apology for his conduct. He endeavoured, by a long and able speech, to show that the charges were informed and swollen; he wore a blue frock coat, and had on a red vest the year when the people of Rhode Island had no vote. The people of Rhode Island had not only for the purpose of guarding the public against the usurpation of power by the few, but to secure to every man the right that he may be dealt with according to the laws of the land, and by a jury of his peers. Mr. Wall's information relative to this purpose, and the Court then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is not the Editor of the Albany Argus.—*Albany Argus.*

YANKEE SPECULATION.—A pedlar from Connecticut lately travelled through Virginia, shaking his handkerchief, and inviting people to purchase. He had a pack on his back, and a basket of notions on his arm. Directly it was observed that he had with him a large bundle of Bibles. He had also communicated the information that he was the bearer of a large number of letters, each of which was a good exchange.—*Hartford Review.*

REMOVAL OF INTERDICTIONS.—The average number of persons in the Bills of Mortality, for the last seven years in the temperate regions, amounted to between seventy and eighty. In the tropics, between seventy and eighty. In twenty-seven only. The distinction of property is attached entirely to the dominion of property.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—By the Lafayette, at New Orleans, dates from Tampico have been received to the 15th inst. The Mexican Republic presents the whole country as in a form of indignation at the fate of Santa Anna, and determination to put down the band of mal-contents. An extraordinary meeting of the Congress was held on June 30, at which the message and the President addressed them in an animated and able speech, on the state of affairs. Several of the states have accommodated the most decided measures to support the cause of liberty. Active operations against the rebels in the interior throughout the country, to organize a respectable force to march against Santa Anna, and to secure the faithful administration of the laws, and the peace of the country, are about to be adopted.

The Cholera had entirely disappeared at Tampico, and was rapidly disappearing in the vicinity of the inhabitants.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Rumour had reached Montreal of the capture of Algiers.

Foreign Intelligence.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Rathbone, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th June, the New York editors have received London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th, inclusive, one day later. The intelligence is of considerable importance.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at London on the 20th and 21st, and great doings.

The Duke of Wellington and Prince Talleyrand of Belgium and Holland appear to be settling down to a profound peace. The Duke of Leeds has returned to England, but all soiled.

The Reform Bill passed in the House of Commons are very voluminous, in relation to the Slavery Bill, on the 19th, the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Colonial Slave Bill was passed, which is, that at the first day of August next, all slaves under the age of years of age, shall be declared free. Several attempts were made to alter the bill, but they were all rejected, all of which were defeated. On the 11th, the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections were agreed to with amendments. In the evening of the 19th when the bill now is, but the most powerful opposition was made by large majorities.

The Reform Bill, and the Irish Tithe Arrangement now appear to be entitled to be registered in the precinct boundaries, and to enjoy generally all the rights and privileges of freemen, subject to the restrictions and disqualifications, and for a term of six months, to be fixed by parliament, for their present owners," was carried without a division. Several other clauses of immediate consequence, but carried, on a division, by a majority of 184 to 63.

The fourth resolution, that regulates the compensation to be made to the proprietors of slaves, was then put. Mr. Stanley stated that he intended proposing that the sum of £15,000,000 should be the sum to be a gift instead of a loan.

Mr. Hume then made a suggestion that the Bank Question would be postponed until next year.

The Duke of Wellington has gone from Portugal on the 8th of June. No movement had taken place on the part of the Constitutional army, and the time for the Duke's return to England, had caused their contrary annoying fring on the town. The Marquis of Palmella, the Portuguese Minister, had arrived, and was attached at Oporto, as it was thought that some of the Ministers would be obliged to fly, as the affairs of the country, would be confined to treat with more resolution than ever. Admiral Napier, with the fleet, is in the offer of the schemers of the Queen. Captain Napier had taken the command of the fleet in the room of Admiral Sartorius, who retires. The invading army was commanded by Marshal Bourmont. The army remained in bom Oporto, which caused great destruction to the city.

The London Sun says, we learn from a respectable source, that the Duke of Wellington has undertaken to arrange matters between the King and Earl Grey on the subject of the Reform Bill. In the event of the Government's forces marching on Lisbon, they will meet with a determined resistance, and the consequences of which have been expected, considering the difficulties with which the Duke of Wellington will be surrounded here, owing to the conviction on the minds of the people of the inability of the majority of the House of Peers to the constitutional cause of Portugal. Under these circumstances, we are informed, been already made to secure the services of the Duke of Wellington, as the only man in whom, on certain contingencies, but little doubt is entertained.

TURKEY.—Affairs in the East are more pacific than they were expected to be, but as to appears, the Sultan had settled all differences with the Egyptians. The Constantinople Courier of June 9th says: "The following remarks on this subject: "The yesterday received from Alexandria, Mehmet Reshwan (agent) negociations with Ibrahim Pacha; among the chief of reports is that the difference of that place, and the Porte, however, that the point whether Adana should be given up or not, was left undecided, and that the Sultan on the one in dispute; but there were also differences regarding the boundaries of that district. According to the assurance of persons whose testimony is entitled to credit, the Sultan has finally yielded to all the demands of Ibrahim, and consented to leave to the Egyptian Pasha those districts previously ceded as an hereditary fief to Mehmet Ali. It is not yet known whether Ibrahim has that every obstacle to the conclusion of the definitive treaty is now removed. It is stated that Ibrahim ordered the retreat of his army, and will have reserved only such a force as may be sufficient to keep the new conquests. As soon as this is done, that is, as soon as the Egyptian troops shall have evacuated the territory by the Egyptians, the Russians, according to the report, will withdraw their fleet from Odessa, and the Turkish territory.

Other accounts from Constantinople state, that the Sultan is taking measures to put the Dardanelles in a complete state of defence, and that the Russian troops are to be withdrawn from the Bosphorus. The Sultan has repeatedly visited the batteries and inspected the troops in person.

On the 12th, Mr. C. Grant laid before the House the suspension of government for regulating the affairs of the East Indies, and moved that the bill should be read. Sir Robert Peel opposed the motion, as he thought that the trade to China should be thrown open to all. He thought that the House and most of India should remain in the hands of the Company, subject to such regulations as should be framed by Parliament. The resolutions were carried after some consideration, and the bill was read a first time. Some of them would be introduced in a few days.

The Belgian question has been, on the same day, brought in his hat for abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The Duke of Wellington, before the return of Mr. de Vaisnes to Paris, with important despatches from Admiral Rosamel, one of which is supposed to be of more importance than a French fleet may be sent into the Dardanelles. The Russian troops have been already transferred by the Russian commander to within a few days' march of Constantinople. Should it be said, that the Sultan refuses to leave the Ottoman Empire and retire to Italy, he will do so by the Sultan, who is not disposed to make such a concession.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, July 29.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—Arrival of the Roscoe.

Our news schooner Eclipse bounded yesterday, off Sandy Hook, from the Roscoe, Capt. Rogers, and at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon we received the following letters and printed papers brought by that vessel; the dates of the letters are to the 25th June, and those of the papers to the 25th.

The only news relative to the emancipation of the slaves in the British colonies, which has been received in this Commerce, has been carried up to the House of Lords, on the 19th, when it was finally settled until a bill passed the latter body, the manner and amount of which is to be fixed by Parliament, which the present sessions are to be raised, that is to be given to the slaves, and the sum of £15,000,000 sterling, which is to be paid, as we presume, by the British Government.

The mortgages of the West India estates, now held in England, seemed satisfied with the bill as it now stands, and it is supposed that the bill, however, whether it will be received with the same favour by the West India planters, who are said to be generally complain of losing the valuable properties they will lose the working power. For where they look upon as a property.

A London paper says:

"Of all the farming implements of a dependent country were destroyed by some superior legislature would the possibility of replacing them, the agricultural implements are the most valuable. Many of these implements were ordered by the selling priced ploughs, carts and harrows, before the general destruction."

We believe that the whole scheme will miscarry, and that the colonies will be in a fermentation the result of millions have been squeezed from the people of England.

A very unexpected concession has been made by the British ministers to the opposition, in the progress of the Irish Church Reform Bill through the House of Commons. The bill contained a clause providing that the produce of the sale of bishops' leases, after paying the three millions, should be applied to such purposes as the Parliament might think fit. Against this the conservatives made a strong opposition. They sensitive point was that the produce of those leases was predominantly real property, and ought to be applied only to ecclesiastical purposes. The majority possessed by that clause in the House of Lords, placed it in the power of the ministry to put all altogether; and it is generally believed that this concession on the part of the government is the result of a compromise with the Tories. It appears highly probable.

The Chamber of Deputies has delayed till another session the discussion on the treaty with the Netherlands, and the vote of the budget for the present. The premium required to enable the government to fulfil its engagements with Belgium. The Duke de Broglie and Mr. Thiers are the present session was expected to close in the course of the present month. The people of France have expressed their determination to retain possession of Ancona, in spite of the remonstrances of foreign powers. The resolutions having been read were ordered to be printed, and the House of Commons adjourned to the 25th inst. when they are to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

The Duke of the Prince of Orange.—The Prince of Orange is now at Brussels, where he has received the most distinguished attentions by their voices on the Orangeism question, which is now the subject of great provincial circumstances of the nation, expressing his approbation of the Duke's conduct in declining to be the instrument of acting from factious and worldly motives, in the sacrifice of all claim to the support of the Church to the danger of losing its influence, by their being unsteadily exposed to the fluctuating opinions of the day. The Duke of Wellington has received addresses of a similar import from all parts of the country.

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LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Roscoe, Rathbone, Liverpool, arrived at New York on Friday, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 24th June, and brought to that day.

On the 11th June the French Minister of Finance offered a bill to the Chamber of Deputies, for the payment of a credit of five millions of francs, for the payment of the first dividend of the foreign debt due to the United States, according to the late treaty. The bill was referred to a committee.

In a subsequent debate, allusion was made to the state of affairs in Ancona, and explanations were asked in relation to the affair of Ancona.

Italy.—Rome, May 30.—Arrears are constantly falling due, and are generally followed by requests to the negociators. The Marquis de Pizzas and Signor Bernetti have left Rome to solicit new terms for light. The latter was formerly a lieutenant in the Pope's service, and is a man of talents, and, although he owes his elevation to the caste of Count Cardinal. The wearing of all the colours of the rainbow, and the assembling to the number of 2,000 persons in the Piazza del Popolo, to hear the first performance of the Grand Opera of Semiramide, by Signor Rossini, a native of Pesaro, and born in 1784 or 1785.

Spain.—June 15.—It is announced from a certain source that the ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have addressed, after a long conference with the Queen Regent and Count Ofalia, upon the question which the deputies of the country pretend to nominate the Cortes, and to which the Court of the three governments has been invited to promise that there shall be no innovation in the law of succession as a public session of the Chamber of Deput

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, August 3, 1833.

A procession painting, exhibiting several leading events in the life of Napoleon, is now under exhibition at the Odd Fellow's Hall, in Fifth street. The Battle of Waterloo is particularly striking and effective.—The surrender of Napoleon, his voyage, and Mr. Hickens residence on the Island, and the funeral procession are also faithfully delineated. The whole picture comprises twelve different scenes, occupying nearly 10,000 feet of canvass.

EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

On Friday week the unhappy career of Joel Clough was terminated upon the scaffold; and he has suffered the last agonies from which sweet sleep had long been denied. The solemn spectacle was witnessed by an immense assemblage of persons, variously estimated from twelve to thirteen thousand.

On the evening previous to his execution, Clough was visited by the Rev. Mr. Winans, and one or two other gentlemen, who were engaged with him, in discoursing on his approaching dissolution, and endeavouring to prepare him for the awful change which awaited him. They left him at eleven o'clock, and when they were gone, he addressed himself to his pillow, and slept soundly for three hours.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 26th, Clough left the jail, in company with the Sheriff, Robert Dunlap, Esq. Mr. M'Vaugh, and other clerical gentlemen. They proceeded in a direct line to the gallows, around which a battalion of infantry, numbering about five hundred men, had formed a hollow square. The gallows was erected by the road side, about two miles this side of Mount Holly. Around the place, in every direction, the surrounding hills were covered with teams, and by wagons, engaged in grinding cider, other vices of the sort, in open day, unawed by the dreadful scene that was soon to be enacted.

When the party in the dearbon arrived at the gallows, Clough stepped without help from the vehicle, and after bidding an affectionate farewell to those who met on alighting, he ascended the platform, and seated himself as a chair. Several clergymen, Bishop Doane, the Rev. Mr. Wiltse, of this city, and Rev. Mr. Ashton, of Philadelphia, a Methodist Minister of Pemberton, and Mr. Shepherd, of Mount Holly, ascended the platform in the presence of the multitude, and service for such occasions had been read by Bishop Doane, a prayer was offered up by Mr. Wiltse. During the prayer, the unhappy man appeared to manifest intense mental agony. He wrung his hands, and pressed his chair which he held with convulsive energy; and his weak and sunken countenance betrayed the wrestling anguish of his soul. After the prayer, was sung the hymn:

"When I can read my title clear,
To mansion in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes."

During the singing of which, the unhappy criminal leaned on the shoulder of Bishop Doane, in a state of utter exhaustion.

When the hymn was finished, he again took his seat, and, at his request, his confession—a long but interesting recital—was read by the Sheriff to the assembled thousands. The profession is well written, and the amount of it was, that he was devoted to Mrs. Hamilton by the fire of her youthful acquaintance, and took every opportunity to evince the force and sincerity of his attachment; that at one time he flattered himself with joyful idea, that the affection was reciprocated; but that afterwards Mrs. Hamilton became cool and reserved towards him. This rendered him desperate against her and her husband, and that in the murder of the latter, he was not the principal, but that her presence he was overcome by unconquerable affection, and could not harbour a thought to harm her. Finding she was going to leave the city and state of New York, where he plunged into dissipation, and for a short time pursued a career of mad indifference, during which he had all the feelings of hell in his soul. Bordentown, reaped by the hope in poverty and despair. He stated his case to Mrs. Hamilton, and implored her to marry him. She refused, but in the most delicate and most angelic, offered him any pecuniary consolation in her power to bestow. She was moved by pity, but could not consent to marry him. The gentleman, in alluding to this part, is full of warm and ardent language in her praise.

The despair and desperation of Clough, as he declares, were only increased by these kindnesses on the part of Mrs. Hamilton. His pride was humbled, while his burning passion was fanned into a fiercer flame. On the final day of the murder, his feelings had reached a pitch of poignant anguish which beggars description, and he was nearly sick and swooning at times. He says he did not call Mrs. Hamilton into the room —that she came of her own accord, supposing him sad, during the conversation, and with the intention to sooth and console him. Feeling that her life was in danger, he requested her to leave the apartment, which she did, but returned again. He was then overcome by his infirmness, but was sitting up. On a recommendation from Mrs. H. that he should lie down again, in which she offered to assist him, he placed his left arm on her shoulder for support, and then, as he declares, all consciousness deserted him. He found that he had stabbed her once and then, with a feeling of unconscious sense, but under an irresistible impulse, he repeated the deadly throw," again, again, and again."

In conclusion, he said that he was ready, in the sentence of the law; that the trial was fair and impartial; and the Jury and Court were just in adjudging him to death.

After the confession was ended, a letter from the prisoner to his disconsolate and venerable mother, was read to the crowd by Bishop Doane, in a distinct and audible voice, to the assembled congregation. A mournful attention pervaded the listening assembly, during the solemn perusal of the affectionate letter. Many a manly bosom swelled with irrepressible emotion, and many an eye was filled with the tears of sympathy. The countenance of the wretched man alone betokened a state of mental suffering stretched to the verge of human endurance.

Only a few minutes now remained for the miserable criminal. He employed them in taking a final and thoughtful leave of the clergy who had attended him to the scaffold, and in the prayer. The fatal cap was now long and painful. Finally the clergy descended from the platform, and Clough was left upon it alone, with the Sheriff. Here he stood for a few moments for the last struggle; he measured the rope, (which had been coiled round his neck at the prison,) with his arm; ejaculated to the Almighty, and then sprang to fall; had his arms tied at the wrist; and after taking a last and eager look at the bright sky, the earth, and the objects around, the final cap was drawn over his forehead and eyes, and he was launched into eternity.

The drop was slipped so suddenly by the Sheriff, and the fall of the criminal was so instantaneous and so heavy, that a speedy end was put to his sufferings. A convulsive shiver of the body, and a slight movement of the limbs, were the last signs of life after the precipitation, and then all was over.

The body was cut down and placed in a coffin, after it had been suspended about thirty minutes. The large concourse separated without any accidents, and before sunset the place was comparatively still and deserted.

Thus has terminated a trial which has awakened an almost unparalleled excitement; and one which, in accordance with the solemn warning against those unrestrained and unruly passions, which war against the soul, and poison the happiness of life, has gathered, as such, through self abandonment and dissipation they are permitted to mingle.

Mr. D. Saint, of the Rotunda Hotel, in Sixth street above Chesnut, has recently made large additions to his former establishment, and has spared no pains or great convenience to his guests and visitors. His house as now arranged, is admirably adapted for the purpose of a hotel and eating house, and in the manner in which his bar and larder are supplied, shows that he is determined to make strenuous efforts to render the entire satisfactory. The upper rooms of the Hotel are very elegantly furnished.

The annual commencement of Rutger's College was held at New Brunswick, on the 17th ult., when the degree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-three young gentlemen. The degree of A. M. was conferred on seventeen gentlemen, Alumni of the College; and that of D. D. upon Rev. Messrs. Cozzens and McCurdy.

HOTELITY—MURDER.

We are again called upon to record an addition to the many murders which have lately been committed around us. The increase of crime in our country is appalling, and goes far to prove the inefficiency of the present system of punishment. There should be a rigid investigation instituted into the subject.

A labourer on the Jersey Canal, at Bull's Island, in the Delaware, opposite Lambertville, named Burne, for a long time past suspected his wife of infidelity. Unwilling to act hastily in the matter, but being strongly impressed with the supposition that his wife was guilty, he resolved to take measures to ascertain certainly the whole truth. To do this, says the Doylestown Democrat, he went to the house of his neighbour, but he did not expect to return soon. He however came home, sometime in the night, entered his house, and proceeded to his room, where he found his wife engaged in feasting the deceased there, and the marriage bed prostituted to the vilest purposes. He immediately seized a club and beat out the brains of the seducer of his wife, and the destroyer of his happiness, as he lay in the bed. This done, with the same club he beat his abandoned wife so severely that she died in a few hours after.

Burne immediately gave himself up, and was committed to prison, in Pennington, to await the next session his trial. What the decree of his wife was before her death, he expressed the highest satisfaction, stating it was exactly what he would have done.

It is mentioned to us that Masons, his son, and Stafford, his son-in-law, now in prison, for the late attempt to assassinate Mr. Hart, were sometime ago heard conversing with Judge Baldwin, on a charge recently observated the United States Mail. The charge was preferred by Mr. Hart, who is mail contractor, but the grand jury ignored the presentment. Mr. Hart considers in the the Marshal's office they were heard to swear that they would be revenged on Hart.

The new Mint appears to be a favourite place of resort for the curious among the strangers in the citizens. Visitors pour in by the Chesnut street door, at the hour of the morning, and are at once ushered into a beautiful and spacious building, well adapted for the important purpose for which it was erected. When we had around its ample dimensions, we wonder how it was possible to economize upon so extensive a scale as was done in the miserably confined apartments of the old coining house in Seventh street, and feel not, at the present time, to admire the more than princely style of the present building. The first object which attracts attention on entering, is a large steam engine, at the opposite end of the building, which has been added to the second branch of the mint, that is now devoted to Mrs. Hamilton's wife, the fine of the New acquaintance, and took every opportunity to evince the force and sincerity of his attachment; that at one time he flattered himself with joyful idea, that the affection was reciprocated; but that afterwards Mrs. Hamilton became cool and reserved towards him. This rendered him desperate against her and her husband, and that in the murder of the latter, he was not the principal, but that her presence he was overcome by unconquerable affection, and could not harbour a thought to harm her. Finding she was going to leave the city and state of New York, where he plunged into dissipation, and for a short time pursued a career of mad indifference, during which he had all the feelings of hell in his soul. Bordentown, reaped by the hope in poverty and despair. He stated his case to Mrs. Hamilton, and implored her to marry him. She refused, but in the most delicate and most angelic, offered him any pecuniary consolation in her power to bestow. She was moved by pity, but could not consent to marry him. The gentleman, in alluding to this part, is full of warm and ardent language in her praise.

The despair and desperation of Clough, as he declares, were only increased by these kindnesses on the part of Mrs. Hamilton. His pride was humbled, while his burning passion was fanned into a fiercer flame. On the final day of the murder, his feelings had reached a pitch of poignant anguish which beggars description, and he was nearly sick and swooning at times. He says he did not call Mrs. Hamilton into the room —that she came of her own accord, supposing him sad, during the conversation, and with the intention to sooth and console him. Feeling that her life was in danger, he requested her to leave the apartment, which she did, but returned again. He was then overcome by his infirmness, but was sitting up. On a recommendation from Mrs. H. that he should lie down again, in which she offered to assist him, he placed his left arm on her shoulder for support, and then, as he declares, all consciousness deserted him. He found that he had stabbed her once and then, with a feeling of unconscious sense, but under an irresistible impulse, he repeated the deadly throw," again, again, and again."

In conclusion, he said that he was ready, in the sentence of the law; that the trial was fair and impartial; and the Jury and Court were just in adjudging him to death.

After the confession was ended, a letter from the prisoner to his disconsolate and venerable mother, was read to the crowd by Bishop Doane, in a distinct and audible voice, to the assembled congregation. A mournful attention pervaded the listening assembly, during the solemn perusal of the affectionate letter. Many a manly bosom swelled with irrepressible emotion, and many an eye was filled with the tears of sympathy. The countenance of the wretched man alone betokened a state of mental suffering stretched to the verge of human endurance.

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From some statements recently published by Dr. Bridgeon, in his appendix to Spurzheim's work on Phrenology, it would appear that there is more insanity in this country, in proportion to the population, than in any other on the globe. The proportion of insane persons in Scotland is one to 574. In 1816, there were in Connecticut 1000 deranged persons, or one to one of the inhabitants; in New York, at the last report, there were four hundred and fifty idiots, or about one to 700 inhabitants; in Massachusetts over 600 lunatics. The alleged causes of insanity in the United States, are the unequal accumulation of riches and poverty, owing to our free institutions; premature education of children, especially females; and intemperance to a great extent.

The esteemed President of the University of North Carolina, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, who has been for many years afflicted with the stone in the bladder, requested, in this city, to the operations of Physicians, which was performed by Dr. J. Randolph, professor of Dr. Physick. The operation was entirely successful. The patient came here from Chapel Hill, and leaves, in a letter which has been published, that he is completely cured. Dr. Randolph's great skill in surgical cases has been long established, and in very deserved success. We shall give place, in our next, to Mr Caldwell's letter. It illustrates the patient skill and scientific knowledge of his profession, for which Dr. Randolph is the only eminent.

A manual labour academy, under the direction of the Episcopal Church, is about to be opened on the farm which called Christ Church, in Pennsylvania, three miles above Bristol. The tract embraces about 600 acres of exceedingly fine land. The institution will be under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Hobart, of the Washington city. Liberal arrangements have been made for the permanent support of the college. The proposed advantages of the institution are fully detailed in the Doylestown Intelligencer.

There are some peculiarities about this institution, which render it worthy of notice, for their use and advantage. The terms are put so low, that its advantages may be embraced, by all except the poorest of persons in distressed circumstances; and young men, who design to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church, are encouraged to them several important privileges. Besides the low subscription, young men are required to perform some labour, while at work in the farm allotted to labour, as any labour which will not be injurious to the health, or likely to injure with the mental exercises of pupils in the school. Such labour is considered healthful and beneficial, and as the mind is improved and cultivated, the physical powers are developed, the nerves strengthened, and rendered capable of sustaining the health and invigorating the whole frame.

Although the regulations of the institution will be strictly in accordance with the principles of the Episcopal Church, they will not partake of a sectarian character, as it is designed to accommodate, in the most liberal of a candidate for admission, is that he possess good moral and temperate habits, without reference to the religious tenets in which he may chance to have been in after life. Conducted, as we believe it will be, in the design manner, and upon the principles of economy, with exercises calculated to promote the health and vigour of the body, as well as the mind, we sincerely hope it may be eminently successful.

An intelligent correspondent of the New York American, in the course of a letter recently written on the subject of Education, states, that there are now in the United States, 1,000,000, between the ages of five and fifteen, who have received no other than primary instruction; and that there are at least 300,000 adults, who are not able to read. In reference to this intimation, the Editor remarks:

Now this 1,300,000 are not what their Creator made them. They are the silver of a people, the sinews of a free government, they ought to be. They are ignorant, when their individual happiness, when the peace of society and the welfare of our country require them to be wise. They are in ignorance and violate the physical laws which God has given them for their preservation and happiness. They are in ignorance and violate the moral laws which govern the peace of society, not the justice of the laws of their country. They are in ignorance and violate the laws of God revealed; existence from public opinion, and punishment in another world. They are in a people rich in ignorant, and know nothing of those purer feel more elevated, pleasures of life, which would render life be but one of sorrow and suffering! Crimes, crimes, crimes, are the offspring of ignorance, from their cause of guilt. Friends of humanity! shall we not be found wanting in our exertions, though the task we are ready to punish the guilty? Will it not be a more noble, a more glorious work, to prevent the guilt, to prison the aged criminal? Will it not be cheaper, and less guilt? It may be more trouble, but it will be more pleasure, and more honourable. Let us then, as a people, every philanthropic individual do much to increase the happiness of our fellow men, and the glory of our country.

The building in Broad street, Charleston, S. C. known as the Charleston Theatre, has been purchased by the Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, for the use of the Medical School. It is the design of the faculty to fit up the theatre for the reception of classes during the ensuing winter.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The third number of the *Book of Nature*, for the present month, has already received the cordial praises of several contemporaries. It is certainly a number of surpassing excellence, and the plates, or rather embellishments are, all of them, executed with exactness, and the reader, while perusing the letter-press illustrations, is enabled to form a clear idea of the subject and research which must have been employed upon them. Among the plates, those of Quadrupeds and Ornithology will excite much admiration. The former are only five tons, strikingly grouped, and surrounded with splendid scenery; accord presents a brilliant array of birds of the purest and most delicate plumage. The remaining plates of Ornithology, Mammalia, Amphibia, Conchology, Botany, Entomology, and Vermeology, are of the same high character, and are all executed during the high value of the work, and the reasonable sum of its conditions, we are not surprised at the very warm reception with which it has every where been greeted.

Messrs. Key and Biddle, of this city, have recently published, in one handsome volume, a Biography of William Penn, by Clement Biddle Wayne. The work embraces extracts from Cowper's correspondence, never before published, and many events and particulars of his history, which are not contained in previous biographers. The singular character of Cowper renders his history and his acts exceedingly interesting. He was a friend of Penn, and received many feelings from most others, and though his mental sufferings were unaccountable, yet a perusal of them never fails to excite sympathy in the reader. The volume also contains several fragments of poetry, not found in any other biography.

The *Waverly Anecdotes*,—which have just appeared in two neat and convenient volumes, from the press of Lilly, Wait, and Co., of Boston,—deserve more commendation for their instructiveness and merit, than an ordinary quantity of praise. The title of this work, *Waverly Anecdotes* may be found the originals of some of Walter Scott's most celebrated personages; stripped of their fictitious garb, and exhibited in the garb of common sense. The work is one of great interest, as beings, not of the mind, but of clay; astonished authorities in this eventful world.—Many of these characters are sketched with a strong and notable interest. We can see, in them and their history, the skeletons of the subjects which the author of Waverly has clothed and made immortal by the power of genius.

The work entitled *Polynesian Researches*, made by William Ellis, during a residence of nearly eight years in the Society and Sandwich Islands, has been commenced by the Messrs. Harpers. The first volume of the first volume has already appeared, in superior dress and execution. The work is one of superior interest, and is illustrated by finished engravings on wood." The complete set will be highly valuable.

The same publishers have issued the 13th number of their interesting work, the Family Library, in which is contained a portion of Gen. Cass' Discourse on the Aborigines of this country. It consists of Exercises for Sunday Evenings; a kind of moral manual, which every judicious parent should make it his duty to place in the hands and the younger branches of his family.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Oration delivered on the 4th ult, before the Civil Societies of New York and Brooklyn, by Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq. The production reflects the highest credit upon the head and heart of the author. Unlike the usual fourth of July speech, it is filled with sound sense, and, without displaying bombast; it exhibits power without pomposity; and the sentences are generally constructed with a beautiful simplicity of style and force. Effects of this kind are valuable, both for present and example.

We have received the 7th number of Tanner's Universal Atlas. It contains maps of Indiana, of Illinois, and of Missouri, and also of Europe, with its present divisions, not of China, including the new provinces All these are constructed from the most recent and authentic documents;—and we need scarcely add, that Mr. Tanner has presented them to the public in a style not left to suffer and die of nervous, weakness and other diseases and dangerous inflammations, swellings, ulcers, lameness, weakness and paralysis, by the use of powerful and nauseous specifics of great effect."

Strange enough that it has to be told to certain persons in this enlightened day! And at the conclusion, the Proprietor modestly is particularly

"First, all practitioners of medicine, after having in vain applied all their skill and knowledge, to try this or any other remedy (which nature has given us,) to order that there otherwise orgasm was relieved from fevers, and of inflammations of the brain, lungs and bowels, as is the case in many instances.

"Secondly, requesting all Governments to establish the safe and uniform cold water cure, and to change all doctors and other persons therewith, thereby commencing a necessary reform of the present unsettled remedies of the faculty of physic."

PROFESSOR ORTEL, of Germany.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Columbian Centinel.

PROFESSOR ORTEL OF GERMANY, AND MR. POUSON.

Mr. Pouson:—In looking over a file of Reading papers, I observed a "Chronological Table," published by Mr. Hyde, I accidentally cast my eye on the following publication:—and, as your professional discovery, the illustrious Franklin, was wont to say, "Whatever makes men healthy, wise and happy, is of human misery, ought to be made known," I shall, without apology, and request that it be inserted in the columns of the "American Daily Advertiser," that the citizens of Philadelphia, in particular, and the Citizens may re-visit them the coming summer; consequently, all knowledge on the subject, no longer will be acceptable.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1833.

Mr. Hyde, Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—The celebrated European correspondent Professor Ortel of Germany, has sent to me a publication on the Cholera, from which the following extract is made.

The medicines and principles put forth by the Professor relative to the healing powers of cold water, coincides with that made known by my own researches.

Drinking cool fresh water plentifully during the day, or at any time, is in itself one of the best remedies for the prevention of Cholera.

Purifies the blood.

Excites the stomach and ensures appetite.

Keeps off much sickness, and consequently promotes health, prosperous and long life.

Prevents the burning heat of the stomach in one of the characteristics of the pestilence, called Cholera, together with an almost unquenchable thirst, peculiar to that caused by the pestilence called stomachpurges.

Drinking cool fresh water plentifully in the day, is only remedy to extinguish the heat, this thirst, in the cholera, as well as in the other.

"The one of the laws of nature, but the stupidity and folly of mankind by its neglect, and substituting their own crude, confused and contradictory laws, for those wisely provided for us by nature herself.

"Unaccountable, inexplicable perversity of the reasoning faculty."

Friend Editor—In this time of danger and of Professional authoritive visitation, no doubt the Medical part of Society will hail with joy all knowledge of this kind, and will be grateful to you for the favour. I am pleased to be by before your readers the sentiments of Professor Ortel, whose knowledge of Men and Nature is considered of the highest order by his European countrymen.

Respectfully, DANIEL L. POUSON.

Bethlehem, State of Pennsylvania, August 10.

The extract from the publication shows alluded to, is as follows:—

Chronological remedy for the Asiatic Cholera.

Professor Ortel of Anspach, (Germany,) cures the Cholera in every part of the world wherever. Some time ago published a pamphlet on the subject, dedicated to the King of Prussia, who presented him with a gold medal. Among other things contained therein, he says as follows:

"The most severe fevering—much drinking of cold water, and washing with cold water. In short, a complete inundation of the whole human body with cold water, is the remedy I have found out."

"If those persons which the Cholera has swept away in Petersburg, would have been (at the commencement of the disease) washed and rubbed well over with cold water, and drank a bowl, and pail of cold water administered for drink; what, (inquires Professor Ortel) would have been the consequence? If there exists a remedy against the effects of this fatal disease, it is positive and certain, and perfectly applicable. It is properly and perseveringly applied."

Therefore, on such conditions that apply cold water plentifully, and drink it out outwardly, the Cholera will and can have no effect.

Cholera does not help, nothing else can! The fresh water does not give a cold; it only creates a perspiration, and produces increased activity of evaporation, and even perspiration; it does not stop the circulation of the body, but expels it; it does not oppress the vital faculties, but promotes the ordinary functions of the skin, and perspiration by the kidneys system; it penetrates the most minute vessels of the human body without pressure, and so much so, that it produces an equilibrium of the blood and other menstruums. It is the most natural, universal, and powerful remedy against all diseases, and the most powerful and effect."

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ALMANACK.

1833.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
AUGUST.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
3 Saturday,	4 59	7 1	3 37	
4 Sunday,	5	7	4 20	D. S. S.
5 Monday,	5 1	6 59	5 09	
6 Tuesday,	5 2	6 58	5 58	
7 Wednesday,	5 3	6 57	6 50	Last 5 6 45
8 Thursday,	5 4	6 55	7 46	
9 Friday,	5 4	6 53	7 51	First 22 1 30
10 Saturday,	5 5	6 52	8 39	

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

GENERAL.	CLOSE.
Eastern, 8 A. M.	12 P. M.
Southern, 12 P. M.	6 P. M.
Western, 12 P. M.	6 P. M.

Single Copies of this paper for Sale every Saturday at the following places:

A. B. Tutt, 3 Ann street, New York.
G. W. Mears & Co. No. 71 Nassau street.

Agency Intelligence Office.—Washington City.—Persons wishing to procure Agents in any part of the United States, will find it to their interest to call on EDWARD S. WAYNE, Esq.

The Library Committee of the Philadelphia Library Company, hereby notify all persons who have taken out books issued by the Librarian; to return the same, on or before the 10th day of August, as the Library is to be closed on that day, for the purpose of taking an account of the stock.

By order of the Committee, WILLIAM B. HARWELL, Sec.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. Charles F. Hoffman, of Boston, to Miss Anna Eliza Miller, of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, Mr. Thomas Dunn, to Miss Rizia Lenoxine, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Wm. L. McCalla, Edmund Morris Cavender, to Marguerite McKay.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Jr. assisted by the Rev. Wm. A. Stevens, P. Fales Smith, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to Miss Catharine Ann Bleakley, daughter of the late Dr. George A. Fairlamb.

On Monday evening, 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Brantley, Samuel Rose, to Mary S. daughter of Wm. Sharpless, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, 21st ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Samuel Hall, of this city, to Miss Margaret Loughead, of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. Wm. P. Ashton, Mr. William Mitchell Freeman, 21 years of age, to Miss Sarah Ann Hunt.

At Cape Island, on Tuesday, the 16th ult. Mr. Gen. Dubois, Equestrian, to Mrs. Sarah Munn, of New York.

At Alcolu, East Florida, Hon. Judge Hall, to Miss Sarah Cruger, daughter of Nicholas Cruger, Esq. of New York.

On Wednesday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Brantley, Samuel Rose, to Mary S. daughter of Wm. Sharpless, all of this city.

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On Thursday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Samuel Bell, to Miss Elizabeth Sutelyan, both of this city.

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On Thursday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Samuel Bell, to Miss Elizabeth Sutelyan, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 18th ult. by the Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D. President of the College of New Jersey, Mr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, to Miss Sarah Bache, daughter of Jacob Fisher, Esq. of the N. L.

On Thursday evening, 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Thomas Ryan, aged 21 years, to the blooming Miss Wealthy Freeman, 21 years of age, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sproll, Mr. Thomas Campbell, to Miss Margaret Coulter, both of this city.

On Thursday, 18th ult. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Mr. William M'Nemin, to Miss Catharine Ann Rudolph.

On Sunday evening, 21st ult. at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Mr. James W. Jenkins, of Cecil county, Md. to Miss Margaret Thomas, daughter of Captain John Kennedy, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. W. H. Furness, William Reynolds, to Ann R. daughter of A. C. Barclay, Esq. all of this city.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 27th ult. in the sixtieth year of his age, Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, of Philadelphia.

In Chichaltown township, Montgomery co. of the 27th ult. Mrs. Jane Mahon, in the 100th year of her age.

On Friday, 26th ult. Mr. Martin Callaghan.

On Monday, 29th ult. Mr. Nicholas Mirabaud, in the 57th year of his age.

On Wednesday, 24th ult. the Rev. Solomon Mendez Cathsabie Jacob, in the 45th year of her age.

On the 3d of April, 1832, in the embraces of her devoted John, Rachel Rice, of Consumption, aged 30 years, 4 months and 13 days.

On the 19th June, 1833, Daniel Rice, of Consumption, aged 31 years, 8 months and 19 days.

On the 19th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Sutelyan, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Jacob Ege, in the 82d year of his age, Whitpain township, Montgomery co.

On Sunday evening, 28th ult. in the 16th year of her age, William D. Sinks.

On Wednesday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mr. John M. Sheetzenbach, in the 76th year of his age.

In Reading, on Saturday last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Ann Maria Roberts, consort of Samuel Richards, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 44th year of his age, for many years but one of the printers of the Reading Journal and Advocate.

In Wilmington, Mrs. Sarah Hollingsbee, relict of the late Joseph Hollingsbee, aged 70 years.

In Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 18th inst. of Cholera, Mrs. Mary Wiehl, consort of Mr. Joseph Wiehl, of that city, aged 46 years.

In Pittsburgh, on the 17th ult. after a severe and protracted illness, Thos. McKinley, A. M. in the 53th year of his age.

At Harrisburg, on the 21st ult. Samuel Douglas, Esq. formerly of Lancaster, in the 72d year of his age.

On Thursday afternoon, of hot week, Dr. John Speiker with an almost unimaginable fatality.

At Valley Mills, Delaware co. on Thursday evening, 25th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, wife of Thomas Cromer, consort of Piere Crosby, Esq. in the 83d year of her age.

On the 21st ult. Jamie Hoover, in the 42d year of his age, formerly of Germantown.

On the 20th ult. in the 47th year of his age, John Clement Stocker of this city.

On the 22d ult. at the house of the ship Charles Wharton, at sea, Capt. David Bunce, Jr. of Philadelphia, in the 24th year of his age, on his passage from Rio Janeiro from Tampico, where he had lost his crewed. He has left a disconsolate wife and child to mourn.

Near New Albany, Indiana, after an illness of about 24 days, Mr. Timothy Hunter, aged 30 years, formerly of Mr. Bleakley, in the 33d year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, 24th ult. in the 23d ult. Mr. Isaac Carpenter, Inkeeper, aged about 50.

On Monday, 22d ult. Mr. Samuel Powell, Md. Mr. Paul Powell, late of Germantown, Philadelphia co. in the 72d year of his age.

On board the steamboat St. Louis, on the 14th of July, Maj. Benjamin Forsyth, of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry, Inspector of the Commissary, and late of the U. S. Army.

On Tuesday morning, 23d ult. of consumption, Mr. Micah Leeds, in the 52d year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Phebia Morton, wife of Mr. Adam Bunnell.

On the 20th ult. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Clara Denham in the 52d year of her age.

On Wednesday morning a week, at his residence in Green street, Edward Rose, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

There were 137 deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending on Saturday last, of which 74 children were under one year of age. Consumption 12, drownded 4, fits 11, old age 3, scarlet fever 3, typhus 3, children 11 were from the Almshouse, and 9 people of colour.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 152 persons during the week ending on Saturday, July 27th. Of these 41 died of cholera, 41 of which number 32 were of the age of one year and under. Consumption 10, dysentery 7, inflammation of the brain 5, croup 5, fever 3, drowned 6, old age 2, and 1 of apoplexy.

Deaths reported at the Health Office, in Boston, for the week ending July 20, 1833—17. 3 of cholera.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week, ending Monday morning, reads as follows: Adults 9, children 5, of cholera 1, of unknown 1, coloured persons—15 from 4 streets. Total 31. Under 1 year 4, between 1 and 5 years 4, consumption 4, chincough 1, whooping cough 0

German and English Printing Office,

Lilly Alley, near Green street, Northern Liberties, between Second and Third streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the above established Office, is now prepared to execute all kinds of printing in the German language, in a neat and correct manner, and on reasonable terms. Orders solicited to it, which in the punctual attendance to, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

NOTICE.—The above establishment has also been united to an extensive Bindery, where all kinds of Binding will be done to carry on the Printing business on liberal principles.

AUGUSTUS SEALTZER.

Hearing Restored.

MR. FISHER, a deaf person, who has for many years been afflicted with the most excruciating pains in the head, and entirely deprived of hearing, has discovered a remedy by which he has restored his own hearing to perfection, and he thinks that any deaf person may be restored in a few days. He offers his services to any person who may be afflicted with deafness, and will undertake to restore the hearing in a few days, or no charge will be made. He will refer to a number of persons in this city, who have been deaf for many years, and have had their hearing restored in a few days by the use of his remedy. Mr. Fisher has been afflicted with deafness for many years, and has tried every remedy that was recommended to him, but found no relief until he discovered the remedy which he now uses. He offers his services to the public, as he considers it a duty he owes to his fellow creatures to relieve them from the afflictions under which he has suffered so long. Letters addressed to him, post paid, will be attended to. Mr. Fisher may be found at the Exchange Coffee House, Chesnut street, every day from 12 to 2 o'clock. Terms moderate.

Change of Situation.

HENRY H. HUNT would respectfully inform the public that he has removed from No. 20 North Second street, to the corner of Market and Fifth streets, where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and customers. BLACK HAT, of every description, made in the neatest manner, and warranted to please. Also, a handsome assortment of Leghorn, Palm Leaf, and Fancy Hats, for sale at the lowest prices. Hats dyed and pressed in the neatest manner. Gentlemen's own hats made over to the latest fashion. Every favour gratefully received, and every exertion used to merit a continuance of the same. Philadelphia, July 27. 4t

Example—or, Family Lessons.

RAY & HOGAN, 32 Minor street, have recently published the above work, which is highly recommended by the Clergy of all denominations.

Just from hand an elementary class book, that they may say may be used in the Sunday Schools, entitled "Scripture Questions."

The above and all other moral and useful publications suitable for Sunday Schools, may be had at the lowest prices, by the dozen, or the hundred, at the publishers store, where they will be happy to wait upon all who may favour them with a call. Their assortment of Sunday School Books is very extensive, and they will be happy to furnish Teachers and Superintendents with every thing they may want, on the most reasonable terms. July 27. 4t

Family Bibles.

ALL persons who are in want of a Family Bible, are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, who wishes to purchase a large number of Family Bibles, and will give a liberal price for them. Those who have Bibles to dispose of, will find it to their interest to call, as they can have the money, and not be obliged to wait for it. Those who have Bibles to dispose of, and are willing to wait for the money, will find it to their interest to call, as they can have their Bibles bound in the most splendid manner, and at the lowest prices. Those who have Bibles to dispose of, and are willing to wait for the money, will find it to their interest to call, as they can have their Bibles bound in the most splendid manner, and at the lowest prices. Those who have

THE OLIO

Variety is the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

In your issue of the 6th ult., "Scrutator" has, with the coming in the January of that month, given quite a round, rousing, inquiring for Port wine. He asks for the best, but where the best is not to be had, for a moderate quality will serve him. About two gallons in the quarter by the smoke or purchase, but he does not tell us in any instance taken more than one good tumper, to try if—some objection always coming. He starts his inquiry with the air of a connoisseur, and "will call again." A few sips as an accompaniment, a half dozen bottles—as in default of the latter, a few long nines, a tall then years or another quarter to report the circumstance. The Journal thinks that if this can be not a wandering gage, he is at least a wandering guest. Wine is indeed may be but pipes of this, if found down cast, well soon be emptied.

From the New York Traveller and Times.
A CATALOGUE OF RARITIES.

A great curiosity—A fool that pays his debts.

A lady with handsome teeth, fond of keeping her lips closed.

A man who knows how heeled boots.

A native of a blue coat.

A roller with a black eye.

A man with a long purse.

A woman with a well turned ankle, wearing long petticoats.

A fat butcher without a red nose.

A gentleman without a long story.

A genuine wag not to be found.

A man of mean talents not exceedly boasting of them.

A discontented man with a good argument.

A day in New York without a fire being burned.

A church doctor without a sour countenance.

A father with a steady child.

A soldier with a pair of good shoes.

A Scotchman without a quid.

A sexton with a silent shirt.

And an editor's office without a lounger.

Major Jack Downing writes in one of his latest letters—

I'm dreadful sorry for the Downingville girls; but then all on 'em put together ain't no comparison to the President's boy and Mr. Van Buren's. Mr. Van Buren is in bodger in that suite, no President can stick equal a friend of. But you may depend on it, Martin hadn't ought when he found out we and the President had nocked about. "What will the folks say?" says Mr. Van Buren, says he. "Think what they please," says I. "What will they please?" says the General. "But what will they say?" says Mr. Van Buren. "They say please himself," says the General. "Yes, but what will they say?" says Mr. Van Buren. "Why what they please," says I. "Do what they please," says the General—and there we stuck. On the 4th of April until it was hopped by whoever to hear. "That's the very thing," says Woodbury, "tell 'em we all got short of change." "That's just right," says the President, "for if we've got you alone for all," and then we all scooted and knocked off. I thought we shall be a-going to have a spree. After that we all got to be very good friends and intimate.

But I'm amazing fond this natural Dutchmen will own that's about the size of it; and he is for Pershing as we all. If he does, by jings, but Major Downing is the man for him. I'll order my boots to be greased, and we'll march off and join the ballsters, and if we don't blow the whole city of Philadelphia sky high to the Allegation, then call me a coward.

Don't forget the shirts. I've pretty much a stood it till this time but the General lent me one of his'n. He certainly is one of the most obligatest men you ever see, if you'll once praise him like.

A RISKY WAY TO BE MARRIED.—A young couple were, not long since, into the office of the Clerk of our Supreme Court, who, by virtue of a commission as Justice of the Peace, was authorized to solemnize marriage, and desired him to marry them. "Very well," said his honor, when they had made known "your pleasure,"